

**Supplemental Table 1: Alternate Multivariable Models Relating Sex to Presence of Plaque and Presence of Positively Remodeled Plaque Among HIV-Infected Women and Men (n = 142)**

	Presence of Any Plaque		Presence of Positively Remodeled Plaque	
	Odds Ratio [95% CI]	<i>P</i> -value	Odds Ratio [95% CI]	<i>P</i> -value
Age, years	6.4 [3.0, 15.3]	< 0.0001	3.4 [1.7, 7.2]	0.0007
Male sex	3.8 [1.4, 11.4]	0.01	3.5 [1.3, 10.1]	0.02
White race	5.0 [0.8, 47.3]	0.12	3.1 [0.5, 26.6]	0.25
Black race	5.1 [0.8, 46.7]	0.11	2.4 [0.4, 20.3]	0.36
Hispanic	0.7 [0.1, 8.7]	0.78	0.5 [0, 6.0]	0.57
Current hypertension	1.7 [0.6, 5.0]	0.36	1.4 [0.6, 3.8]	0.46
Current diabetes mellitus	0.8 [0.2, 2.8]	0.66	0.7 [0.2, 2.4]	0.61
HDL-C, mg/dL	0.9 [0.7, 1.1]	0.27	1.0 [0.8, 1.3]	0.93
VAT, cm <sup>2</sup>	1.0 [0.9, 1.0]	0.31	1.0 [0.9, 1.0]	0.17
NNRTI-based regimen	1.1 [0.3, 3.9]	0.93	1.4 [0.4, 4.8]	0.63
PI-based regimen	0.6 [0.2, 1.7]	0.33	1.0 [0.4, 3.0]	0.97

Odds ratios for continuous variables are reported per a 10-unit change in the variable of interest. Odds ratios for categorical variables compare odds of presence versus absence of parameter except for ART in which the reference group is a regimen that is neither NNRTI- nor PI-based. Odds ratios and *P*-values were determined by multivariable logistic regression.

HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; NNRTIs, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors; NRTIs, nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors; PIs, protease inhibitors VAT, visceral adipose tissue.